FROM WASHINGTON.

PATRIOTIC AND INSPIRITING SPEECHES

Why we Should Strike Down Slavery.

Confiscation Commenced by the Rebels.

PRESENTATION OF INDIANA BATTLE-WORN FLAGS.

THE CONDITION OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.

President Satisfied with it.

ANOTHER REBEL EVACUATION PROPRESIED.

The Defeat of the Rebels at Corinth.

The Request of Gen. Sigel to be Relieved.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 6, 1062.

SERENADE TO GOV. MORTON.
This evening a large crowd assembled at the Matropolitum Hotel to serenade Cov. Morton of Indiana, who has just returned from the late battle-field. In the evening the Governor was presented with four regimental flags that had seen service; those of the 9th, 14th, 18th, and 19th Indians, bloodstained and rent with shot and shell in many battles, including Antistam. They will be deposited with the State treasures at Indiauspolis.

By the time the dense crowd below had gathered, rooms within were well filled with Indianians paying their respects to the Governor. Gov. Morton being loudly called for, came forward amid ve-

eiferous cheers, and spoke as follows: FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have reinraed to the Capital after an absence of nearly eight months. During that time events of the greatest importance have been transpiring. In that space of time much history has been written, some of which is pleasant and some of which is bitter. We have won victories, we have suffered disasters, and, per-haps, what you would like to know to-night of won victories, we nove suitered densiters, and, perhaps, what you would like to know to-night of me is the condition of public centiment in the West. Now, in regard to the prosecution of this war, I can 'ell you that these dansters which we have suffered, and the protraction of the war have only had the effect throughout the West to intensity and deepen the determination of the people that this Rebellion shall be crushed. [Applause.] We have suffered we despondency in heart. ("That's so."] Our troops everywhere have behaved with the most distinguished and conspicuous gallantry. We have the men, we have the resources, we have the cause. [Applause.] And, therefore, we must and will conquer. [Lond applause.] Meny of our gallant sons have poured out their life's blood on the soil of Virginia, of Maryland, and other States. My own State of Indian has recently suffered the loss of some of her most gallant spirits. She mourus the death of these men, of the humblest private. Their blood is precious in our sight, but the effect of this is, that every life which is thus sacrificed is but another guaranty that this rebeller of the property of the which is thus sacrificed is but another guaranty that this rebeller of the property of the property of the property of the private. If the property of the p

the elect of the legislation of the whole specified is but another guaranty that this rebellion it if he crushed. [Cries of "bravo," and appliance.] With us it is understood that everything is at stake upon the result of this centest, and, therefore, that we are to stake everything upon the refore, that we are to stake every and the free is no sacri-sult if need be. [Applance.] That, there is no loss which free too great to be made, that there is no loss which ought not to be cheerfully endured, that this Gov-ernment may be preserved, and the unity of this nation remain undestroyed. [Applance.] If any man deludes binnelf with the idea that the success of this Rebellion would but result in the streets of this Retention would be required in the existence of a Confederacy of two Governments—the old Government to be composed of the loyal States and the new one to be composed of the rebellious States—tel him at once disabuse his mind of this idea. If this Rebellion shall succeed, I look upon it as utterly improbable—as, in fact, impossi-sible—that the remainder of the Republic can be held together. ["That's so."] Should the Rebel States succeed in establishing their independence and support a Government, and thus the example of successful rebellion be placed before the world, the work of disintegration will go on and continue

the work of disintegration will go on and continue until we have been broken up and become a num-ber of petty Republics, warring upon each other without consideration before the world, and "none so poor to do us reverence." "That's so" At once would the States upon the Pacific set up for themselves. They are widely separated from us by plains and by mountains. They are upon the western slope of the Rocky Menutains, and they would at once aspire to become the Republic upon that side. We would have a party at once claiming a great North-western Republic on the banks of the Hississippi, and should we'be so unfortunate as to be beaten in this centest, the South, with the prestige of arms would claim the entire Valley of the Mississippi, and every foot of land west of the Allegbany Mountains. I but bring to your attention what would be the result of this rebellion. A remedy for all these evils is the crushing out of this rebellion, and compelling the secondal States to obedience to the Constitution and laws. [Loud and prolonged applause.] How shall this be done? [A Voice—"By billing;" laughter and applause. Another voice—"They should be

this be done? [A Voice—" By lailing;" laughter and applause. Another voice—" They should be annihilated." Several voice—" Yes, they should all be hanged." It shall be done by the destruction of the military power of the Rebeis. ["That's it."] It shall be done by withdrawing from them them resources. [Applause.] It shall be done by any means that will cripple and destroy their power. [Cries of "That's the way," and applause.] The President has issued a proclamation recently. I do not propose to-night to discuss the details of that Proclamation. Whether it was not put forth at the proper time or what shall be the

recently. The body propose to high the description of the propose the details of that Proclamation. Whether it was not put forth at the proper time or what shall be the effect of it, are questions on which men may speculate, but so far as the power of the President is concurred, and his right to issue a proclamation declaring freedom to the slayes of Rebels as a war measure, I entertain no doubt whatever. [Cries of "good," and applause.] There is no more of a constitutional question or doubt in regard to it than there would be in the army of McCleilan crossing the Potomac, or in the seizure of New-Orleans by Gen. Butler. ["That's so," and applause.] It is purely a military question or means to an end, the means, in the view of the President, by which the power of the enemies of the President may be crippled and destroyed. [Load spplause.] A Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic he is charged with the very responsible duty of crushing out the rebellion, and of compelling the Rebels to obedience to the Constitution and the laws. It is for him, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, to find out in what the power of the Rebels consists and when he had

the Constitution and the laws. It is for him, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, to find out in what the power of the Rebels consists, and, when he has discovered this, to destroy that element in whatever way he can. [Gries of "Good," and applause.] If he shall discover that the institution of Slav-try is an element of power in the Rebel tase, that it feeds their armies, digs their tenches, supports the families of the masters, while they are absent, oneaged in an effort to bring about the destruction of our Government, would be a proper to set in the last two bring about the destruction of our Government.

blood is enough to make him a soldier. [Laughter.] They have used against us every appliance which they dare to summen. Let us now use our ability as thoroughly as they—crushing of their armies, confiscating their property, and taking their slaves, who raise crops to feed the soldiers in the field. [Loud cheers.] Our resources are very great We have raised up large armies, and are supporting them with a treasury that seems exhaustless. But we do not intend that this investment shall be lost. ['Never," "nover," and applause.] We know that their resources are fast wearing out. True, they have somewhat surprised us by their endurance, but we know what their numbers and resource are, and we know what ours are. We know what we cultivate and what they cultivate. We can wear them out, and we can conquer them, lers, while they are absent, ongaged in an effort to bring acout the destruction of our Government, it would then be his right and his duty to pull deven that institution, just as he would pull down a fortification, and upon the same principle. It oud and probaged appliance.] The question is strapped of all those political and moral aspects by which the formry has been excited in discussions for the last twenty-five years. It is no longer the question whether Slavery, in itself, is right or wrong. It is no longer the question whether it is botter for the white man or worse for the white man, better for the black man or worse for the black man. There are est, while they are absent, engaged in an effort to bring about the destruction of our Government, it would then be his right and his duty to pull down a fortification, and upon the same principle. [Loud and prolanged applause.] The question is stripped of all those political and moral aspects by which the country has been excited in discussions for the last facility of politicians and demagogues throughout the country has been excited in discussions for the last facility. Indeed I know of but one general who was to poor to have a party. [Veices, "Banks," is longer the question whether it is botter for the white man or worse for the white man, better for the black man. There are last to politicians and demagogues throughout the country. ["Down with them."] Pope, too, had its party. Indeed I know of but one general who was too poor to have a party. [Veices, "Banks," "McDowell;" laughter.] I am asked sometimes if I am a McClellan man, I replied invariably, "I am asked sometimes if I am a McClellan man, I replied invariably, "I am asked sometimes if I am a McClellan man, I replied invariably, "I am a McClellan man, I replied invariably, "I am asked sometimes on the last man and demagogues throughout the country. ["Down with them."] Pope, too, had its party. Indeed I know of but one general who was to poor to have a party. [Veices, "Banks," "McDowell;" laughter.] I am asked sometimes if I am a McClellan man, I replied invariably, "I am asked sometimes on the last man asked sometimes on the last man asked sometimes of our generals have their partice. McClellan man a party. It is not their fall to po

SERENADE TO GOV. MORTON OF INDIANA. TOUTH TOUTH TOUTH TOUTH.



IN

Vol. XXII.... No. 6,711.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SOUTH-WEST. SEAT WAR THE BOLIYAR PRAINSVILLE ADAMSVILLE MIDDLEBURG CRUMPS VAL MONTEREY PA RIDGE GRAND TYCERS JUNCTION PRING HILL FARMINGTON CORINTHO MERLOOS EASTPORT CHICKASIAN SALEMIV RUCKERSVILLE BURN

G.WOOLWORTH COLTON N.Y.

RIPLEY

HAT CHYTOWN

had been for a long time gathering a large force in the next day, and a large portion of his forces reached of a portion of our men meeting them on the of Bolivar.

JACINTO

RIENZI

TATUTE MILES

The above Map gives a clear idea of the localities the neighborhood, and who were smarting under the Chevalla, the first station west of Corinth, on the south side of Hatchie River, and driving them back brought afresh to the public interest by the brilliant late defeat at Iuka, made a dash upon Rosecrans at Memphis Railroad. The precise course of the Rebel across that stream. Jackson, Tenu., at which brought afresh to the public interest by the brilliant late defeat at luka, made a dash upon Roserans at religious Rainoad. The precise course of the Rebels under Corinth on Saturday, but after a hard fight were retreat is not stated, though it was probably south- General Grant bas his headquarters, and from Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell. These Generals, who completely beaten. Gen. Rosecrans pursued them westerly, as one dispatch to General Grant speaks which our news comes, is about thirty miles north

been rumored that he would be present; but in his absence Mr. Holloway, Commissioner of Patents, being summoned, appeared on the balcony, and spoke as follows:

ing to the most effective means that might be placed in our power for the purpose of crushing out this Rebellion? No reason. We have those smong us who are opposed to the confiscation of the property of Rebels. What have the Rebels themselves done upon the subject of confiscation? Let us consider for a moment. Before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, they passed acts confiscating the debts which were due from the people of the South to the people of the loyal States. In this way Northarn men lost millions of dollars in the form of debts that had been centracted in honorable commercial transactions. It is the most unprincipled form of confiscation, and came at an early period, when there was the least possible excuse for it. They next passed acts confiscating property which Northern men might chance to possess in the Rebel States, whether it consisted of slaves, real estate, or persual property. They then passed acts confiscating all the property, real and personal, of the Union men living in those States, including slave property, making Lo distinction whatever, but there was the redeeming feature in regard to that, that the slaves were sold into alavery again, and the money appropriated toward carrying on the war against our Government. ["That's so!"] They have not hesitated to use slave property in any shape or form in which it could be made available to their cause. They have employed slave labor on their fortifications that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on their farms that their armies may rest, and on t being summoned, appeared on the balcony, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizers: In common with the distinguished geutleman whom you have just heard, and in common with many of you too, I am a citizen of Indiana. But, gentlemen, I acknowledge no prouder title than that of being a citizen of the United States. [Loud applause.] A citizen of that country which takes such a mighty sweep from North to South, and extends from the Atlantic on the East to the Pacific on the West—that country which acknowledges but one proud flag waving over one Commonwealth of States, united and indivisible. It is not my purpose here to-night, gentlemen, to discuss the state of the country, or to mark out a policy for those who guide it. I feel that it needs no defense before my countrymen, or before any of the people of the world, or before the God who governs all—the act of the Government, springing up for the maintenance of the Republic based upon the intelligence of the people, and standing before the world as a beacon-light. The American people have but one duty to perform to maintain in all its integrity the supremacy of the Constitution and the Government. I do not propose to inquire whether McCiellan or Fremont is to lead our armies. I know of but one General, and that is honest Abraham Lincoln, the Commander-in-Chief of the armics and navies of the United States. I Velement applause, prolonged for several minutes. Voices—"God bless old Abe."] A man whose honesty and patriotism are above reproach—a man is, sustained as he now is by the strong arms and patriotic hearts of the American people, can and will carry the Stars and Stripes, onward till they wave over the whole country, disclaiming any purpose to exatt one State above another. Mr. Holloway added that he could not forbear saying that his State, Indiana, had 102,000 soldiers in the field, and would furnish, if called upon, 200,000 more—Col. Job Meredith, of the 12th Indiana, who has just been appointed a Brigadier-General on General. just been appointed a Brigadier-General on General

Hooker's recommendation, after alluding modestly to his wounds in the battle of Autistam, and speak ing of the importance of paying respect to the Generals in command, paid a glowing tribute to fighting Joe Hooker, which the audience received with tempestuous applause and rounds upon rounds of cheers He spoke of his regiment, of which but 175 remained. with whom he would undertake to whip 500 Rebels, THE CONDITION OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.

We are assured that the President returned from the Upper Potomac thoroughly gratified with the found them well clothed, well fed, well disciplined in the best of spirits eager to be led to battle and full of enthusiasm for their country and its Presi-

THE REBEL DEFEAT AT CORINTH. In both civil and military quarters there is great ea-gerness to hear the details of the Rebel's defeat at Corinth. Friends of Gen. Rosecrans have always said that he would prove himself to be an excellent soldier, if not a great General, whenever the sufficient opportunity presented itself. It is known that the Lake Champlain and the Hudson River Railroad, Robels, after their experience of him in Western for New-York.

class whose resignation was most loudly threatened, gel's headquarters. These scouts brought in two tillery, making 6 in all, and, in turn, drose the Reb-

search of rest and health. He will be away for tw

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths have occurred in the Wash ington hospitals since our last publication:

J.M. Leyton, imstr. 5 U.S. Cav. John Weich, E. 22 Conn.
L. Dunnell, H. 19 Me Jss. H. Beake, H. 54 Pa
Jos. C Grey, I. 26 N. Y. J. F. Brown, P. 7, R. 1.
Henry Chamberliu, D. 26 N.Y. B. Luars, L. 33 Pa
Henry Peppinger, I. 53 N. Y. John C. Murphy, F. 9 Pa.
Wesley P. Prime, D. 1 Mich. Walter E. Evuns, B 789 Pa. RESIGNATION OF PENNSYLVANIA OFFICERS. On account of the immense losses of the 84th and

110th Pennsylvania Regiments, at an previous to the battle of Antietam, rendering their numbers very small, the following officers have felt it their duty to resign, in order to help the cause where they can do

Capt. Flick, C. Morrow, Lieut. Gwin, Capt. Kirby, and Capt. Ingram, of the 84th; Capt. McNeigt, Capt. Chade, Capt. Helliday, and Capt. Ray, of the 110th, and Mess. Odenheimer, of the 100th. ARREST OF A FORGER.

John Treber, or No. 88 Pennsylvania avenue, was arrested to-day for forging certificates of payment. He was sent to the Jail.

GEN. SIGEL'S REQUEST TO BE RELIEVED. No decisive action has yet been taken by the Gov rnment with respect to Gen. Sigel's letters asking to be relieved from his present command, but there is reason to believe that the matter is under consideration. One report is that Gen. Sigel will be given the command of troops destined to operate in Western Virginia, another that he will be shelved like Gen, Fremont, and the Germans be propitiated by the promotion of another officer of German

REPORTS OF SCOUTS TO CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE.
Scouts returned from the vicinity of Culpepper

Court-House, only bring confirmation of the previous reports as to the dispersion of the Rebel forces at that place, and of the recent movement of wagon trains to Staunton, and of cattle to Mount Jackson. THE AMBULANCE CORPS PROPOSITION.

Gov. Andrew is urging upon the Government the importance of organizing ambulance corps, and of making arrangements for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers to their respective States. He meets with encouraging words, which have not, however, as yet, taken the shape of acts or orders. THE EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HIGHTS.

The military court has Col. Ford in hand to-da but, as the proceedings are private, little can be gleaned of results till the vail is removed, probably not until next week.

The 142d New-York Volunteers.

OGDENSBURGE, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 6, 1062. The 142d Regiment N. Y. V. left this morning, at 10 o'clock, with full ranks, via Rouse's Point and

DRIDGE BURN

war is not made slone by guspowder. Provisions are an accessary as munitions of war. We have a right to withdraw their resources and cut off their provisions in any way we can. We have a right to withdraw their remains in the field. (Price of "good!" and applaues.) I understand that the off of the country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of a country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of the country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of the country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of the country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of the country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of the country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of the country distracted; so is withdrawn from our the question of the country distracted; so is withdrawn and the wild the nest and the bide all flown, as at Manazas, but the power of the enany condition. Any of the country distracted, the power of the enany condition of the Confederacy that the wild the wild the wild the wild the enange of the power of the enany condition. Any of the country distracted in the wild the country distracted in the wild the wild the wild the country distracted in the wild the wild the country distracted in t trains had all been sent to Staunton, and their cattle over 2,000 head—to Mt. Jackson. Longstreet's eral troops then fell back three miles and were followed. sent to Riehmond and incarcerated there. Scouts from Gainesville found nothing on the way. A party prisoners. sent out to look after locomotives and cars, at or near Bristow's, reported that the train had been removed to the Rappahannock, and as soon as the bridge should be finished would undoubtedly be ta-

> INTERESTING FROM NORTH CA-ROLINA.

> Negroes Seized by the Rebels and carried into Virginia to Work on Fortification -Council of Leading Men on the President's Proclamation-Union Was Meetings.

> The steamboat Metamora arrived this morning at Fortress Monroe from Aiken's Lauding.

Advices have been received, dated Newbern, N. C., Oct. 3, 9 a. m. The United States transport steamer Baltimor

leaves Beaufort this morning via Fortress Monroe All the able bodied negroes in Eastern North Car-

olina are now being seized by the Rebel Secretary of War, and carried into Virginia to work on fortifications.

Gov. Vance has called a council of the leading men of this State, for the purpose of taking President Lincoln's recent proclamation into consideration.

Union war meetings are being held daily in the adjoining counties, for the purpose of filling up the loyal North Carolina regiments, which are addressed by the Hou. C. H. Foster, and others, who thus far have met with great success. Six new companies on Friday next, is without authority. It cannot be for the famous let North Carolina have been sworn made on that day, as the enrollment is not come in, the brave Col. Potter commanding, who has recovered from his wounds received in the recent attack on Washington, (N. C.) in which engagement his regiment carried off the palm.

rifle pit and repulsed fifty Rebels near Bachelor's Creek, some fifteen miles from Newbern. The Unionists in Camden County have petitioned

President Lincoln for permission to drive all the Rebel families out of the county. If granted, they promise two loyal regiments for the Union, half of hich are already raised-one of cavalry and one of

Recruits for the North Carolina Union regiments are rapidly pouring in since the beroic conduct of the 1st in the engagement at Washington.

prisoners. They are expected here to morrotte

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

GREAT VICTORY BY ROSECRANS

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES OF GENERAL GRANT. A Second Battle on Hatchie River.

THE ENEMY WHIPPED AGAIN.

The following dispatches have been received as beadquarters bere:

PIRST DISPATCH.

JACKSON, Tenn., S. a. m., Oct. 5, 1863. To Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, GENERAL: Yesterday, the Rebels under Price; Van Dorn and Lovell were repulsed from their at-

tack on Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead

and wounded on the field. Resocrans telegraphs that the loss is serious op our side, particularly in officers, but bears no com-

parison with that of the enemy.

Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading hi

Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded. Gen. McPherson, with his command, reached

Corinth yesterday. Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy

this morning, and should they attempt to move toward Belivar he will follow to that place. Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie River with 5,000 or

6,000 men, and is no doubt with the parsuing col-From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, beside the wounded, U. S. GRANT, are left in our hands.

Major General Commanding SECOND DISPATCH.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS,
JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862. }
To Major-General H. W. HALARCE, General in-Chief U. S. GENERAL: Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurl-

but, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, as I understand from a disputch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the hights with our troops.

Gen. Ord took two batteries and about 200 pris A large portion of Gen. Rosecraps's forces we

at Chevalia.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms.

I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force and to get them to the right place. U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commen

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Fight at Newtonin-The Union Troops in a Trap-400 Rush Among 7,000 Rebels-Desperate Fighting to Get Out -Gallantry of a Kansas Company-The

Rebels Twice Repulsed. SPRINGPIERO, Mo., Saurday, Sept. 4, 1262, From a private in the 6th Kunsas Cavairy, who participated in the fight at Newtonia on Monday re learn the following particulars.

Col. Salomon, on Monday, learning there was a Rebel force, thought to be 500 strong, at Newtonia, sent about 400 strong, 175 infantry and the balance cavalry, under command of a Major, whose name we did not learn, to drive them out. They charged REPORTED RETREAT TO RICHMOND into Newtonia Tuesday morning, and found that the Robels had been heavily re-enforced, having, it is estimated, about 7,000 men and six pieces of artil-

Our men had to get out the best way they could, the infantry fighting them hand to hand three-quar-ters of an hour. As they fell back out of Newtonia, Company H, 6th Kansas Cavalry, about 40 strong lowed by the Rebels, when the former met re-enforcements of about 300 cavalry and 4 pieces of arels back into Newtonia.

Considerable cannonading was kept up some time between the two armies, our men now having three These men report that the conscription act is regarded as very oppressive, and in some portions of the South every possible means is used to escape its workings. They were first captured by the Rebels while endeavoring to escape to our lines, and were The Union loss during the day was about 140 hilled, wound and missing, probably most of them take

These of our wounded who fell into the hands of were still at Newtonia at last accounts, but will probably not remain there long, as a few days will decide who are the masters of the South-west.

A Battle Expected at Sarcoxie - Texas Troops Ordered Home in Consequence of Union Victories in Texas.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Oct. 6, 1963.
Advices received from Gen. Schofield state that with a powerful army he was on Saturday at Sarcoxie, sixteen miles from Newtonia, where the Rebel forces, 16,000 strong, were collected. He expected to reach there to-day, and if the Rebels do not vacate we may expect to bear immediately of a battle.

No apprehensions are entertained as to the result. Schoneld's army being superior to that of the en-emy, and in excellent fighting trim. The only thing feared is, the Robels won't fight.

Advices dated 4th inst., received from Greenville. Mo., convey the trustworthy intelligence that all th Texas troops under the Rebel, McBride, have beeh ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of Union victories at Marshal and Shreveport, Texas. The troops thus referred to are estimated at 2,000 in

The Draft Not to Take Place on the Touth The statement in some of the New-York papers of to-day, that the draft in this State would be pleted, and no commissioners to hear claims of ex emption or superintend the drawing, have been app

On Wednesday last nine of our pickets took a The Horse and Acconterments of the La

A dispatch to Mrs. Major Geu. Kearney gives the information that the Rebel General Lee has caused her hasband's horse and accounterments to be sent within our lines. They will be at once forward

Trial of Stafford's Projectiles.

West Point, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862, The third great trial of C. W. Stafford's projectife took place here at 2 o'clock p. m. The target of size Monitor plates was set on an angle of 434 degrees FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5, 1862.

Several transports have gone up James River with about 1,900 Rebel prisoners, and are expected to bring back about that number of our released Union effect, the whole being a complete successe,